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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT TACOMA

10 ETHEL REED,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 NANCY A BERRYHILL, Acting
Commissioner of Social Security,

14 Defendant.
15

CASE NO. 3:16-CV-05675-DWC

ORDER ON MOTION FOR
ATTORNEY'S FEES

16 Plaintiff Ethel Reed filed a Motion for Attorney Fees Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2412(D),
17 seeking attorney's fees under the Equal Access to Justice Act ("EAJA"). Dkt. 21. Defendant
18 asserts her position in this matter was substantially justified and requests no fee be awarded. Dkt.
19 22. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c), Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 73 and Local Rule MJR 13,
20 the parties have consented to have this matter heard by the undersigned Magistrate Judge. *See*
21 Dkt. 7.

22 The Court concludes Defendant's position was not substantially justified. Accordingly,
23 Plaintiff's Motion is granted.
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On May 19, 2017, Plaintiff filed the Motion. Dkt. 21. Defendant filed a Response, Dkt. 22, and Plaintiff filed a Reply. Dkt. 23.

In any action brought by or against the United States, the EAJA states “a court shall award to a prevailing party other than the United States fees and other expenses . . . unless the court finds that the position of the United States was substantially justified or that special circumstances make an award unjust.” 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(A). According to the United States Supreme Court, “the fee applicant bears the burden of establishing entitlement to an award and documenting the appropriate hours expended.” *Hensley v. Eckerhart*, 461 U.S. 424, 437 (1983). The government has the burden of proving its positions overall were substantially justified. *Hardisty v. Astrue*, 592 F.3d 1072, 1076 n.2 (9th Cir. 2010) (citing *Flores v. Shalala*, 49 F.3d 562, 569-70 (9th Cir. 1995)). Further, if the government disputes the reasonableness of the fee, it also “has a burden of rebuttal that requires submission of evidence to the district court challenging the accuracy and reasonableness of the hours charged or the facts asserted by the prevailing party in its submitted affidavits.” *Gates v. Deukmejian*, 987 F.2d 1392, 1397-98 (9th Cir. 1992) (citations omitted). The Court has an independent duty to review the submitted

1 itemized log of hours to determine the reasonableness of hours requested in each case. *See*
2 *Hensley*, 461 U.S. at 433, 436-37.

3 **I. Substantially Justified**

4 In this matter, Plaintiff was the prevailing party because she received a remand of the
5 matter to the administration for further consideration. *See* Dkt. 18, 19. To award a prevailing
6 plaintiff attorney's fees, the EAJA also requires finding the position of the United States was not
7 substantially justified. 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(B).

8 The Supreme Court has held "substantially justified" means "'justified in substance or in
9 the main' -- that is, justified to a degree that could satisfy a reasonable person." *Pierce v.*
10 *Underwood*, 487 U.S. 552, 565 (1988). A "substantially justified position must have a reasonable
11 basis both in law and fact." *Gutierrez v. Barnhart*, 274 F.3d 1255, 1258 (9th Cir. 2001) (*citing*
12 *Pierce*, 487 U.S. at 565; *Flores v. Shalala*, 49 F.3d 562, 569 (9th Cir. 1995)). The Court "'must
13 focus on two questions: first, whether the government was substantially justified in taking its
14 original action; and second, whether the government was substantially justified in defending the
15 validity of the action in court.'" *Id.* at 1259 (*quoting Kali v. Bowen*, 854 F.2d 329, 332 (9th Cir.
16 1988)). Thus, for the government to prevail, it must establish both the ALJ's underlying conduct
17 and its litigation position in defending the ALJ's error were substantially justified. *Id.* "[I]f 'the
18 government's underlying position was not substantially justified,'" the Court must award fees
19 and does not have to address whether the government's litigation position was justified. *Tobeler*
20 *v. Colvin*, 749 F.3d 830, 832 (9th Cir. 2014) (*quoting Meier v. Colvin*, 727 F.3d 867, 872 (9th
21 Cir. 2013)). The Court notes the Administration does not have to prevail on the merits for the
22 Court to conclude the Administration's position was substantially justified. *See Kali*, 854 F.2d at
23 334.

1 Here, the Court concluded the ALJ erred by failing to further develop the record before
2 concluding Plaintiff did not meet the requirements of Listing 12.05. Dkt. 18. At the
3 administrative hearing level, Plaintiff presented evidence she had a learning disorder, which
4 the ALJ ultimately found to be a severe impairment at Step Two of the sequential evaluation.
5 AR 25. Plaintiff also presented evidence she attended special education classes, did not
6 graduate from high school, and was unable to obtain a GED. AR 53, 70, 88-91. Finally,
7 Plaintiff presented a 2005 medical opinion by Dr. Luci Carstens, Ph.D., which recommended
8 Plaintiff undergo IQ testing. AR 383. On this record, the ALJ considered whether Plaintiff
9 satisfied the requirements of Listing 12.05, but concluded Plaintiff did not have “a valid
10 verbal, performance, or full scale IQ of 70 or less.” AR 26-27. Notably, the ALJ reached this
11 conclusion based on the absence of any IQ tests in the record, rather than by reference to a
12 valid IQ score greater than 70. As this Court previously explained, the ALJ’s failure to develop
13 the record prior to determining whether Plaintiff satisfied the criteria of Listing 12.05 was
14 harmful error and inconsistent with the Ninth Circuit’s holding in *Garcia v. Comm’r, Soc. Sec.*
15 *Admin.*, 768 F.3d 925 (9th Cir. 2014). *See* Dkt. 18.

16 Defendant argues her position was substantially justified because there was no IQ score
17 in the record and the ALJ did not have a duty to develop the record. *See* Dkt. 22. In *Garcia*, the
18 Ninth Circuit held, when a case turns on whether a claimant has an intellectual disability and
19 relies on IQ scores, an ALJ has a duty to develop the record so that it includes a complete set of
20 IQ test results “[b]ecause the regulations clearly assert the importance of a complete IQ test
21 administration[.]” *Garcia*, 768 F.3d at 932. The ALJ found Plaintiff suffered from a severe
22 impairment of a learning disorder at Step Two. *See* Dkt. 18. At Step Three, the ALJ found
23 Plaintiff’s learning disorder did not equal Listing 12.05 because she did not have a valid IQ score
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1 of 70 or below. The record, however, did not contain a complete set of IQ test results. Based on
2 *Garcia*, the ALJ's failure to develop the record to include a complete set of IQ test results prior
3 to finding Plaintiff did not meet Listing 12.05 did not have a reasonable basis in law. Therefore,
4 the ALJ's position was not substantially justified. *See Meier*, 727 F.3d at 872 (there is a strong
5 indication the government's position was not substantially justified when the agency's decision
6 is unsupported by substantial evidence); *Corbin v. Apfel*, 149 F.3d 1051, 1053 (9th Cir. 1998)
7 ("the defense of basic and fundamental errors . . . is difficult to justify"); *Levi v. Colvin*, 2016
8 WL 1322132, at *2 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 5, 2016) ("when the government violates its own regulations,
9 fails to acknowledge settled circuit case law, or fails to adequately develop the record, its
10 position is not substantially justified").

11 The Administration has not shown substantial justification for the ALJ's underlying
12 decision. Further, there are no special circumstances which render an EAJA award in this matter
13 unjust. Accordingly, the Court finds Plaintiff is entitled to attorney's fees under the EAJA. *See*
14 *Meier*, 727 F.3d at 872; *Li v. Keisler*, 505 F.3d 913, 919 (9th Cir. 2007) ("[W]e have consistently
15 held that regardless of the government's conduct in the federal court proceedings, unreasonable
16 agency action at any level entitles the litigant to EAJA fees."); *Tobeler*, 749 F.3d at 834.
17 ("Because the government's *underlying* position was not substantially justified, we award fees,
18 even if the government's *litigation* position may have been justified." (emphasis in original)).

19 **II. Reasonableness of Fee**

20 Once the Court determines a plaintiff is entitled to a reasonable fee, "the amount of the
21 fee, of course, must be determined on the facts of each case." *Hensley*, 461 U.S. at 429, 433 n.7.
22 Here, Defendant does not challenge the reasonableness of the fee. Further, based on the facts and
23 circumstances of this matter, and the briefing and attorney time sheet, the Court concludes the
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1 amount of time incurred by Plaintiff's attorney in this matter is reasonable. *See* Dkt. 21, 21-2, 21-
2 3, 23, 23-2. Specifically, the Court finds Plaintiff's request for attorney's fees in the amount of
3 \$7,321.84, representing 38 hours of work, reasonable. *See* Dkt. 23-2.

4 **Conclusion**

5 For the above stated reasons, the Court hereby grants Plaintiff's Motion as follows:

6 Plaintiff is awarded attorney's fees in the amount of \$7,321.84, representing 38 hours of
7 work, pursuant to the EAJA and consistent with *Astrue v. Ratliff*, 560 U.S. 586 (2010).

8 The Acting Commissioner shall contact the Department of Treasury to determine if the
9 EAJA Award is subject to any offset. If the U.S. Department of the Treasury verifies to the
10 Office of General Counsel that Plaintiff does not owe a debt, the government shall honor
11 Plaintiff's assignment of EAJA Award and pay the EAJA Award directly to Dellert Baird Law
12 Offices, PLLC. If there is an offset, any remainder shall be made payable to Plaintiff, based on
13 the Department of the Treasury's Offset Program and standard practices, and the check shall be
14 mailed to Plaintiff's counsel at Dellert Baird Law Offices, PLLC, P.O. Box 97301, Lakewood,
15 Washington 98497.

16 Dated this 7th day of July, 2017.

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18 David W. Christel
19 United States Magistrate Judge
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